

ELECTION RIOTS.

A Fight Between Catholics and A. P. A. Factions.

SAN FRANCISCO'S REGIMENT

Of Commonwealters Start for Washington—Fry's Army at St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—During a riot this afternoon between A. P. A. and anti-A. P. A. politicians one man was killed, two mortally wounded and several seriously wounded by stray bullets. The trouble arose over swearing in deputy marshals who attacked A. P. A. workers.

The riot was the culmination of bitter feeling between Catholics and members of the A. P. A., which had been manifested by net and words ever since the polls opened in the morning. Riots took place at other points earlier in the day between the same opposing religious factions. This riot took place on South-west boulevard, very close to police station No. 3. Only an hour before it was known John Gealey, stonecutter, was shot in the back and forehead by William Henry Walker at the voting place. The shot was fired by a man named Gealey who was violently opposed to the A. P. A.

It is said that fifty constables appointed through Catholic influence were many of them irresponsible characters and were solely the cause of all the trouble. It is also said that one of the first shots, that one of the next moment, then the battle began. Deputy constables at this polling booth and workers of all political factions crowded together in a solid mass, about 100 strong, and everyone seemed to be armed. For a minute or two the discharge of weapons sounded like a volley of musketry. Hundreds of citizens gathered at every point of vantage to witness the battle, which in a few minutes had become a riot.

These onlookers trembled with wild excitement. Many residents along the boulevard added to the general feeling of terror by leaning from windows, shouting and pelting stones. In less than five minutes from the time the first shot was fired, however, the blue coats from station No. 3 had appeared on the scene and quelled the disturbance. Fryor's men are claiming Catholicism was an innocent victim. They say it was a Catholic, a man, who fired the first shot, and was the shot that killed Catholicism. That was serving as constable, having been appointed by a Westport justice to serve as constable in the town of Fryor, a warrant for the arrest of John Fryor, for alleged felonious assault on a citizen earlier in the day.

Fryor's side of the case gets some color from the fact that Harry Arthur, who is one of Fryor's followers, saw himself in the man that shot at the Catholic. J. E. Koenig was shot through the kidneys, and will die. Kate Fleming was shot in the shoulder.

Jerry Fowler was also shot. John McEwan was also shot, but not seriously. Eight arrests have been made, four of whom participated in the riot.

A riot at a dance hall was made in connection with the rioting and further arrests will be made tomorrow. No further disturbance has occurred to night, and it is thought there will be no further trouble.

There is no record up to 11 o'clock to-night indicating that the entire Republican ticket is elected. The Republicans are victorious all over Kansas and Oklahoma.

SAN FRANCISCO'S REGIMENT

Of Commonwealters on the Move. Camped in Oakland Tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The San Francisco contribution to the commonwealth army, numbering 350 men, left the city today on the ferry for Oakland. There it is their intention to proceed to Washington. A Sacramento company was joined by 100 more men, who are now in camp there awaiting the arrival of the San Francisco regiment. Early this morning recruits who for several weeks have been marching about the city soliciting provisions for the commonwealth army, began to assemble at their rendezvous. Mayor Elliott had contributed \$25 to pay their way to Oakland, and two bands had volunteered to escort them to the ferry. At 2 o'clock the order to march was given by Colonel Baker, who was followed by the start was made. The men marched quietly and in order. On the way to the ferry \$15 was received by them from people on the street. The mayor was at the landing to wish the men good-bye. The army will camp tonight in Oakland.

St. Louis, April 3.—General Fry's army arrived at Jefferson barracks from Poplar bluff today and camped in the railroad yards at Ivory station. The commonwealthers were in the top of box cars, eighteen cars in the train. Over the car in which were General Fry's headquarters floated Old Glory, which was saluted by a company of United States regiments. There are 600 men in all; a respectable lot.

San Francisco, April 3.—On the road to Allegheny Cove, a party was well received. All schools were dismissed for the forenoon, and boys crowded out of town after the commonwealth, cheering and singing, 189 men marching in the lead. The road lay through the city, and every passenger train was cheered by the men, and the passengers waved their handkerchiefs in return. The whole progress is looked on by the leaders as an ovation. In view of the new contingents expected, a big tent has been ordered from Massillon.

Directors of the Pacific Bank Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A meeting of the stockholders of the insolvent Pacific Bank was held today, notwithstanding the fact that an injunction was served by the superior court to prevent the meeting. A number of directors were elected as follows: Dr. R. H. McDonald, H. C. Meyer, Dr. W. H. Wood, J. J. Bowen, Captain J. M. McDonald, Dr. J. L. Cagwell, S. F. Long, W. P. McAlister and J. O. Jepson. The directors organized with Dr. J. M. McDonald president, S. F. Long, vice president, O. E. Miner, secretary and treasurer.

The Mining Trouble.

CONNEVILLE, Pa., April 3.—The situation in the coke region is critical. It is said a body of strikers intend to march to Frick's Davidson works and force the men to stop work. The feeling among the foreigners throughout the entire region is very bitter. The men are well supplied with dynamite.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.

An Average Yield of Grain in Many Counties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Reports to the Associated Press from all principal grain producing counties of California are that the outlook is excellent for wheat and barley in all counties except in part of the section west of the San Joaquin river, and except the southern counties. In these localities lack of rain has been severely felt, and growing grain is in places much damaged. The bulk of the output, however, is raised in the remaining counties, which report that rain is needed, but that so far no damage has been done. On the whole, unless our adverse incidents intervene before harvest, the wheat yield will be fully up to the average, while the barley output will not be more than average, perhaps less.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—After setting O'Neill, the English-Hillman case in the House today. Brown of Indiana spoke for the contestant. Governor of Ohio this evening introduced in the house a resolution calling for a special investigation of Governor Tillman's action in South Carolina in selling railroad property, and to compel Congress to engage in interstate commerce and establishing a censorship on the daily and weekly press of the country and prohibiting transmission of news dispatches to newspapers.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The tariff bill came up in the senate. Allison opposed the bill. Allen of Nebraska offered a free coinage amendment to the tariff bill.

Chicago Elections.

CHICAGO, April 3.—At 11 o'clock tonight returns show the Republicans elected 23 aldermen and the Democrats 11. Seven Republicans succeeded Democrats and two Democrats succeeded Republicans. In the town election the Democrats carried the entire west side and three out of four in south town. The Republican majority in south town is in all cases clear, a few hundreds dividing the totals. The proposition for annexation of the towns of Evanston and South Park to the city of Chicago was carried by over 20,000 majority.

Indians and Cowboys Fighting.

EL PASO, O. T., April 3.—The troop of cavalry sent out to quell the fighting going on between Indians and cowboys had sent a courier back to Fort Reno for reinforcements. In the town election the Democrats carried the entire west side and three out of four in south town. The Republican majority in south town is in all cases clear, a few hundreds dividing the totals.

Chicago Items.

Wanted.—More rain and less wind. The grand wedding bells are ringing, caused by the union of C. A. Gibson and Miss F. Stables. They are both well known and well respected.

A young gentleman of Wild Flower was seen on the road by a few of our Chicago boys the other day. The boys wondered why it took so long to drive a half mile, until they discovered he was not alone in the buggy, and then all doubts were removed.

The butterfly ball will be under the management of the popular young men, W. A. Bailey and G. H. Crawford. The event takes place April 27th at the Chicago Alliance hall.

Mrs. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno to-day. A Notice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An Interesting Meeting Last Night at Dr. Rowell's.

The Fresno County Medical society met at Dr. C. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 5th next.

At 11 o'clock an adjournment was had to Dr. Rowell's residence, where an entertainment in social and business nature was given by the directors.

The next meeting will be at the office of Dr. J. M. J. on the evening of May 5th.

Alex Gordon's Resignation.

ENTON REPUBLICAN.—I think it is greatly to the satisfaction of 85 per cent of the raisin growers that Alexander Gordon has voluntarily resigned from the directory of the Raisin Growers Association, by having over two years ago assisted in leading the growers of this county in establishing the commission packer as lord of the situation, which has now proved so disastrous to the industry.

Mr. Gordon has been looked upon for many years by old and new growers as a wise man among the raisin producers, and he shows his wisdom by retiring from a situation which must be unbearable to him as wholly inconsistent with his past conduct. Let the raisin growers await the final action of the directors before deciding whether they have done well or ill.

Arrests by Police.

The police department was fairly busy during the month of March, having made 80 arrests. Policeman Anderson outstripped all others, making 42 arrests. Policeman King came next with 14, Barrett arrested 10, George B. Russell 9, Zenger 8, and Wood and Ringling one each. Russell was in the office last month, while Wood was out a good deal on fire work and special details.

Grub Gulch Booming.

Grub Gulch is experiencing a boom in consequence of the recent activity in mining. Some excellent prospects have been made and a considerable amount of fine machinery has been put in at the old mines, which will be thoroughly worked. A few months ago Grub Gulch had only one saloon and a store. Now there are four saloons, three stores and a number of houses. The number of the miners are panning out quite well.

MORE LABOR RIOTS.

Thousands of Coke Workers on Strike.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH

Thirty Killed and Many Wounded. Prominent South Carolina Citizens Under Arrest.

UNKNOWN, Pa., April 3.—Rioting in the coke region began early this morning and during the last twelve hours nine men have been killed. Unless the military interferes the dead will be counted by scores tomorrow.

UNKNOWN, Pa., April 4.—The war between strikers and workmen is on in earnest. A number of serious outbreaks are reported. Andy Miller, a Hungarian, was attacked by fifty rioters and hurled with clubs and stones and will not live. Trotter is the scene of the wildest disorder. Nearly 600 Hungarians camped there and took possession of the company's grounds. The mob, joined by 2000 men from New Haven, armed with guns, iron bars, picks and stones, started northward to a region where 4000 men are at work and protected by armed deputies. At Mayfield and Donnelly's plant they attacked the workmen. Fifteen strikers were killed by deputies, when the rioters retired. One striker was severely wounded. The rioters are preparing for another attack and deputies are being sworn, armed and instructed to shoot to kill. The situation is the most critical since 1891.

J. T. Padlock, chief engineer of the H. Frick Company, was shot by Davidson by a mob of strikers at 3 o'clock.

Indian Troubles Exaggerated.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Colonel Purlington, commander at Fort Reno, telegraphs that the reported Indian troubles in Oklahoma are greatly exaggerated. Chief Bill, a Cheyenne Indian, quarreled with two white men over a pony. Chief Bill was shot and mortally wounded by one of the men, and in turn shot and killed one man and wounded another. Other Indians are quiet.

Prominent Citizens Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A special from the Evening Star, Florence, S. C., says: An order has been received here from Governor Tillman directing the arrest of all citizens of this place who participated in taking the guns from the local armory last Friday. The order commands the arrest of the following: J. H. H. Taber of the Oreville company with a score of 45 out of a possible 50. C. Meyer, First Infantry, W. D. Beesey and H. H. Fields, Second Infantry (Savannah) also scored 45, but Taber was under Oreville rules, his last three shots being bull's eyes.

Some Fair Shooting.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Twenty-five of the thirty men in the National Guard, who were eligible to enter the state medal contest with rifles, met here today and fired a grand total of 100 shots. The champion medal was won by Private H. H. Taber of the Oreville company with a score of 45 out of a possible 50. C. Meyer, First Infantry, W. D. Beesey and H. H. Fields, Second Infantry (Savannah) also scored 45, but Taber was under Oreville rules, his last three shots being bull's eyes.

Hayesman Guilty.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The result of the court-martial in the case of Commander Hayesman, commanding the Kearsarge, is that he is guilty of negligence in suffering the vessel to run upon the reef and inefficiency in the performance of his duty. He is sentenced to be suspended from duty for two years on waiting orders, but will retain his present number in the list of commanders for long and faithful service. All members of the court recommend clemency in the reviewing authority.

Harrison Dined.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The University club gave a banquet tonight in honor of ex-President Harrison. Whitehead Reid, Robert T. Lincoln, General Schaff and Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale college. The affair was gotten up in a quiet manner and the toasts and speeches were not made public through the press.

Little Rhody Republican.

PROVINCETOWN, R. I., April 4.—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the elections throughout the state today. Brown, Republican, was elected governor, and the Republicans claim that the election of tomorrow as United States senator is assured.

Want the Fair Closed Sundays.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of this city and Oakland have issued a lengthy petition to the executive committee of the Midwinter Fair requesting numerous reasons why the fair should be closed Sundays.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Wheat—quintal, December, \$1.15 1/4; new seller, \$1.10 1/4. Flour—Flat, May, 83 1/2 c. Corn—\$1.37 1/2. Bran—\$15 per ton.

THE HART CASE.

The nation for a new trial in the case of Attorney S. R. Hart, recently convicted of embezzlement, was argued before Judge Holmes yesterday afternoon by Attorneys G. G. Goucher, J. P. Meux, W. P. Thompson and D. R. Prince for the defendant, and District Attorney Church for the people. The afternoon and several hours last evening were consumed by the exhaustive arguments.

At the conclusion the District Attorney stated in effect that on the evidence adduced, he would have recommended the defendant's discharge upon a new trial, and he recommended a new trial. The court took the matter under advisement until today.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Caminetti introduced a resolution providing for the holding of a conference of nations of the Western Hemisphere to draft a treaty remonetizing silver.

Filibustering was resumed in the house to prevent the seating of English of California. The Democrats were several voices short of a quorum.

Hillman (Republican) of California was suspended for 170 votes.

At 4:15 the roll call on the passage of the Bill and over the President's veto unexpectedly precipitated the house into great disorder. During the suspension of the roll call a heated controversy ensued between the speaker, Mr. Reed and others. Reed was ordered to his seat. The vote at the close of the first roll call stood: ayes 130, noes 45, more than the two-thirds vote necessary to pass over the veto. The Republicans did not vote.

On the second vote the count stood, ayes 144, noes 116, which was not the necessary two-thirds. The Republicans voted on the second roll call.

Hugged and Kissed Her.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Breckenridge was extremely pale this morning. He looked as if he had been hugging and kissing her for some time. He looked as if he had been hugging and kissing her for some time.

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OAKLAND EXCITED.

The Industrial Army Being Driven Out.

ARREST OF THE LEADERS

Mayor Fardee Requests the Governor to Order Out the Militia.

OAKLAND, April 5.—The industrial army is causing intense excitement here. The mayor and common council held a meeting tonight and decided to drive the army out of the city in the morning. Arrangements had been made to transport 600 men, comprising the army, to Sacramento tonight. The men refused to go, because freight cars were provided for their transportation instead of passenger coaches. It was then the city officials decided to drive the army out of the city.

Members of the industrial regiment talked in an ugly manner tonight and as a result the police force is on duty tonight. The National Guard armories are being guarded and a galling gun is drawn up in front of the city hall ready for use. Mayor Fardee will ask Governor Markham in the morning to pass over the veto.

Mayor Fardee has received no reply to his request to the governor for state troops, and it is believed that the governor is out of the city. The mayor has given orders that the members of the army shall be arrested, particularly the leaders. The army says it will not leave and the mayor and police say they will be driven out of town.

Members of the industrial council are camped in the city hall tonight, and a company of police is drawn up in front of the building. The mayor, in an interview, says these men calling themselves the industrial army have been ordered to leave the city by the police.

Chief of Police Schaffer and the sheriff have gone in search of Division Superintendent Wilder to arrange for the transportation of the army to Sacramento, according to the wishes of the industrial army.

If Wilder refuses to furnish passenger coaches instead of box cars the army will refuse to go, and as the police force of Oakland numbers only fifty men they cannot force the 600 men carrying the army to leave. The citizens of the city are ready to rally to the mayor's aid, but up to 2 o'clock a.m. had not been called up. There will probably be no clash with the unemployed before daylight.

The police have information that one of the leaders of the army is a man who had been implicated in the Haymarket riots in Chicago, and this knowledge has caused the police to be on guard.

O'Brien, commanding the first battalion of the Fifth regiment, was summoned to the city hall and notified to prepare for action. O'Brien summoned his officers and men and notified the police that he was ready to act at any moment.

At 2 o'clock a general alarm was sounded. The police have received orders from the governor or adjutant general, 2:30 a.m.—A general alarm has just been sounded to summon the citizens to the city where they will be sworn in as militia.

The contract was shown to a Harbinger reporter last evening, and excepting a superficial but harmless preamble, is very much like any similar contract that has been made by the city.

The contract was acknowledged before Notary Public Grimes on October 20, 1903.

Notwithstanding all this Mrs. Van Doren is still with her parents, and her husband, it is likely that this separation will continue, unless Papa Beauden relents and is satisfied with the contract marriage, or Van Doren takes steps to recover his wife through the machinery of the law.

Van Doren was questioned concerning his plans, but preferred not to divulge them. Asked if he would take any steps to recover Mrs. Van Doren, he merely answered that he certainly would, and that after due consideration, may be pronounced a reasonable wish.

The Harbinger says that Mrs. B. O. Wells, mother of the boy who accompanied Miss Beauden, or Mrs. Van Doren in her flight, arrived with Van Doren to take the girl from home. Van Doren sent \$10 to Mrs. Wells to pay the expense of the trip, and she bought tickets for her son and Maud to Lathrop, arriving at the hotel.

Van Doren, who is said to be a detective, has made a demand on Van Doren for \$25 for services rendered, but he has refused to pay it. This is absolutely denied by Van Doren. This gentleman's next move is awaited with interest.

Where's Frank Healy?

THE REPUBLICAN is in receipt of a letter from Brown & Fraser, solicitors at Brockville, Ontario, making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Frank or Francis Healy, a young man about 23 years of age, who came to this city from Lockport, Cal., in August, 1893, in quest of health and employment. His relatives fear that an accident has befallen him and are anxious for some information as to his whereabouts. Any information that will be gladly received by the solicitors previously mentioned.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE DEFENSE RESTS.

The Breckenridge Case Drawing to a Close.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The adjournment of Judge Bradley reduced attendance at the Breckenridge trial today to the thinnest audience yet gathered. The defense made an unexpected move, calling Miss Pollard to the stand and questioning her about the birth of her second child, which she said was born on June 2, 1888.

"Only held it for my arms two hours according to the promise to him," she says.

Mr. Botterworth began warning Miss Pollard to confine herself to answering questions. Mr. Wilson also admonishing her. She continued:

"I gave it a little German name; I pinned a note on its clothing, they could name it. I was reading 'Carlyle,' and I named it from the character of his, 'Diet Carl,' a name as far as possible from that of Colonel Breckenridge or any one."

The second time she saw the child was the 3d of May, at Wright's undertaking establishment, before it was buried. Mrs. Parsons had looked after the funeral expenses. She supposed Colonel Breckenridge paid them. Miss Pollard was perfectly self possessed while being questioned about the child, and spoke in a low and almost plaintive tone.

Fredericks on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The trial of Fredericks, the murderer of Cashier William Herick, was commenced this morning before Judge Levy. Fredericks' attorney announced that he did not desire to proceed with the trial until he had done some depostions from Fredericks' relatives living in Germany. These depostions will be to the effect that the members of Fredericks' family have been afflicted with insanity, thus indicating what the defense will be.

The defense then unexpectedly rested its case.

Attachment Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Panama Railroad Company this afternoon attached the effects of the North American Navigation Company for \$35,000. This attachment brings to a climax the financial difficulties under which the Navigation Company has been laboring for some time, and it is expected it will go to the aid of the creditors.

A Victory for Labor.

OSHAHA, April 5.—Organized labor today won a great victory when in the United States circuit court Judge Caldwell handed down his decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule contest. The decision is substantially that the wage schedule cannot arbitrarily be reduced in violation of the agreement existing between the company and the men before the road went into the receiver's hands.

Sunday Closing Constitutional.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 5.—In the case of the city of San Bernardino against Mespel & Oweiger, Judge Olin of the superior court today rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday closing ordinance. This was a test case brought before the courts by a corporation desiring to determine the legality of the ordinance.

A GENUINE CONTRACT

Is the One Uniting Van Doren and Miss Beauden.

L. P. Van Doren, the husband of Miss Maud Beauden, arrived in Fresno yesterday morning. There is no doubt as to their relationship, for the contract filed by Van Doren on the 30th of last March with the recorder of San Francisco county is certainly a marriage contract, and seemingly as valid as they can be made.

The contract was shown to a Harbinger reporter last evening, and excepting a superficial but harmless preamble, is very much like any similar contract that has been made by the city.

The contract was acknowledged before Notary Public Grimes on October 20, 1903.

Notwithstanding all this Mrs. Van Doren is still with her parents, and her husband, it is likely that this separation will continue, unless Papa Beauden relents and is satisfied with the contract marriage, or Van Doren takes steps to recover his wife through the machinery of the law.

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TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Another Sensation in the Heath Case.

MRS. FEATHERSTON TESTIFIES She Says a Suspicious Conference Was Held at Judge Harris' House.

The trial of the Heath case took on a more sensational form yesterday than at any time during the progress of the case.

The prosecution was offering evidence in rebuttal of a number of matters introduced by the defense and contradicting the testimony given by a number of witnesses on material and various points.

As was indicated by the work of the previous day, the testimony of E. J. Boland was the target aimed at by a number of witnesses who disputed his statements in various terms.

However the climax was reached when Mrs. Martha E. Featherston not only contradicted the evidence of Judge M. K. Harris, but at the same time set forth that there was a meeting of not less than five persons held at Judge Harris' residence within a half hour after the murder.

The prosecution is reticent with regard to what is to follow this evidence of a conspiracy, which is the contention of the defense, and has converted an ordinary event which occurred at another time into sensational evidence that will be met on the rebuttal of the defense.

W. R. McFarlane, of the Morse detective agency, testified in contradiction of ex-Sheriff Henshaw, that about November 1, 1892, he told Mrs. E. J. Boland that the Stewarts had told him within a day or two after the murder that he saw Heath and another man on Stanislaus street near McWhirter's, as he came in from the Heath ranch.

P. F. Peck testified that he saw E. J. Boland at Mrs. Palmer's place in Washington colony in June, 1892. On cross-examination he said he did not know, six months ago, that Mrs. Palmer was a witness.

On cross-examination he called to his attention the conditions surrounding his premises opposite Dr. Cooper's. He did not contradict anything brought out before.

Mr. Johnson offered the judgment roll in the Boland divorce case. It was ruled out as immaterial.

Mrs. N. B. McWhirter testified that George McWhirter had a small rifle during his stay in 1890 and 1891, which was packed in a trunk at the time he left in 1891, and was taken out until two days before they went to the mountains in 1892. They took it with them and it was left at the ranch on their return.

On cross-examination she said she did not remember of the letter used to shoot chickens in the chicken yard, but thought it probably had.

George S. McWhirter corroborated Mrs. McWhirter's statements regarding the small rifle.

Mr. Palmer, son of Mrs. Corn Palmer, testified that he lived on his mother's ranch in 1892 and was acquainted with E. J. Boland; saw him at the ranch August 28, 1892, about 11:30 p.m. His mother did not allow him to go to the ranch that night in a place. He did not remember when Boland had been there before. His mother was at home the next morning.

On cross-examination he stated that he had been at the house after breakfast visiting the Pickles in the neighborhood and did not return until after the middle of the people he was visiting returned from church at Easton, and had not had anything to eat nor had he had breakfast.

His mother returned from Bakersfield on May 2, 1892, and Boland was back at the ranch after that. He was positive his mother did not stay at Bakersfield until June 1st.

Mrs. Martha E. Featherston testified that on the morning of the murder she lived on the east side of O street on the south side of the Adventist church. Judge Harris' residence was on the north side of O street and further south, the porch being in plain sight.

Her family consisted of herself and her nephew, Tom Malone, who was employed in Webster's drug store, and slept there. He had left for the store at 9 o'clock, and she had retired for the night.

It was a hot night, and she arose and opened the window of the bed room on the north side of the house, and while at the window she heard a shot and thinking she had been shot, she called out, but had been asleep about a short time, became apprehensive that her nephew might have been in trouble.

As she was looking out of the north window she saw a man walk past the porch, heard a shot, and saw him walking very fast, and went down the sidewalk past her house out of sight, going north.

She then heard a buggy come up in front of Judge Harris' residence from Tulare street and saw him get out of the buggy and go to the porch on his porch; presently a back drove up and two men got out and went into the house; were there a few minutes; came out and drove away. Afterwards she heard the buggy come up, presently came back and drove away again.

On cross-examination she said that she was a widow; had lived in Fresno eight years; came here from Visalia, where she lived one year, and from Texas where she lived three years, and Judge Harris' residence was diagonally across the street, about 100 feet further down the block. Her house set back about twenty feet from the street.

The night was clear and cool, and she was able to distinguish persons, but not to distinguish persons. She and her nephew had been writing letters that night and had remained late. She had been asleep when she got up to open the window and another shot and a noise, then three or four shots in rapid succession. Her impression was that her nephew had had about two to get to the court house and she went out on the porch to see what was going on. She recognized, to go down and see if he was safe, but fearing she would be ridiculed she refrained.

Detective McFarlane came to interview her one day last week; she could not remember the date, but she was sure she was not in the house at that time. He said he was waiting a buggy in the vicinity of Judge Harris' house on the night of the murder, and did not tell her about the back.

She told Mr. McFarlane about seeing the buggy and the men on the porch about last Friday; called at his office on business and wanted to see if she could not escape being a witness in the case. Witness corrected by saying that she had seen Mr. McFarlane on Thursday evening and told him what she had seen and saw him again Friday, because she didn't want to be a witness. She told him that this before Judge Harris was on

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The End of the Heath Case Approaching.

REBUTTAL AND SUBREBUTTAL Mrs. Palmer in Court Again—Judge Harris' Testimony Corroborated.

The long, wearysome trial of the Heath case is drawing to a close and the reporters—short hand and newspaper—are not sorry for it whether the public is or not.

The evidence was substantially all in yesterday by noon with the exception of one foreign witness, who will appear this morning, after which the argument of the case will begin, and probably will be concluded this week. There was some talk yesterday of limiting the arguments to some stipulated length of time, but no announcement was made that such would be the case.

Mrs. Palmer was home into court on a not again and further testimony was taken in which she corrected statements made at her former trial, and evidence was offered in contradiction thereof. Evidence was also submitted tending to corroborate that given by Judge Harris and also that of E. J. Boland.

Mrs. Corn Palmer, recalled, stated that her evidence as reported was incorrect, in that it made her say that E. J. Boland was her husband at the time the murder was committed, and when she brought him into the train, what she intended to say was that he had been her husband; that she had been divorced and was having trouble with him.

She testified that she and her husband lived with her husband on February 17, 1892, and returned to Fresno May 1, 1892. That after that date Boland was at the ranch. She remembered that P. F. Peck was there at Bakersfield, and that he had been there at the time she spoke of was from San Francisco and was about 33 to 35 years of age, tall and above medium size and strong and had a good deal of hair.

On cross-examination she stated that she had no regular nurse until she came to testify in this case. That the neighbors had heard her say that she had done the cooking except some little fainting she had cooked for herself. She was not able to walk about the house, but had her bed beside the stove.

She had been visited at her boarding house, at Captain Sellick's, by Mrs. McWhirter, Mrs. Dr. Darrifoff, Mrs. Johnson, Short, Stillwell, Dinmore, P. F. Peck, McFarlane and a man she did not know. She did not know if he had been there on the day of the murder, but she did not know if he had been there on the day of the murder.

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THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Evidence to Prove Suicide Introduced.

MORE BUCHNER'S MEAT PISTOL

Experiments on Sacks and Bacon With Firearms—Fred W. Polley Testifies.

From Saturday's Daily.

The trial of the death case yesterday was interesting, owing to the varied characters of the evidence introduced.

The court manifested a disposition to establish a corral for witnesses yesterday afternoon, and ordered an attendance to issue for all witnesses who did not answer to their names promptly, and the witness who has no better excuse than a morning that he had gone down to a saloon to change his breath, will be called on to contribute in fines to the county treasury.

The suicide theory had an airing yesterday for the first time during this trial, and the evidence on that subject will be found interesting reading. The testimony of Led F. Winchell and the experiments made by George H. Bernhard and others was produced, plainly indicating that Mr. Tappert's opening statement in this regard was in earnest, and that the defense was holding attack.

Professor Price's experiments and declarations.

The defense also took issue with the "seventh shot" theory of the prosecution, and especially with regard to the ball found in the chicken yard fence by Willie Blasigau soon after the murder took place.

Witnesses were called to testify concerning a letter written by her husband before his death and found among his papers after the trial.

The letter proved to have been lost in Nashville, Tenn., when she was on a visit to her relatives. It was suggested that some detective got possession of it, but whether its contents are to be offered by secondary evidence is not known.

Mr. Bishop, who was assistant to the undertaking establishment that had had charge of the remains of the murdered man, created a mild sensation by failing to recognize the clothing produced as that worn by McWhirter at the time of his death.

Witnesses were called.

Mrs. E. H. McWhirter testified that she resided at No. 1117 N. street, diagonally across from Dr. Deane's residence on the night of the murder. Her little nephew had arrived the previous evening and she was reclining on chairs at the window and was awake when the shooting began and counted six shots.

She described the order of the shots and said the first five were loud and distinct and that the sixth was muffled. The clock in the house struck 3 just after the shooting.

On cross-examination she stated that she was not a witness at the former trial, but was in the insurance case trial at San Francisco.

H. H. Welch testified that he resided in Duncan's addition, on the corner of D and A streets, northeast of McWhirter's place. Clark street, where witnesses Carter and Dr. Yancy reside, was on the east side of the block. His bedroom windows face east and south and were open.

He thought he was awake when the shooting began and at once went to the window, thinking it was a fire alarm, and afterwards went out on his front porch and seeing no fire went back to his bedroom window, looking out on Alice street about 100 feet distant across some vacant lots. He saw nor heard no vehicle pass along Alice street. His hearing and eyesight were good.

Witnesses were called to testify at the time and came down to his office that morning and saw Terry there.

The court shut out evidence of what Terry said and did, as he was not on trial in this case. Terry had admitted his animosity toward the deceased and further evidence on that point was not pertinent.

Witnesses conducted the examination before the coroner and took interest in the facts connected with the case. Professor Johnson never spoke to him about anything connected with the case.

Mrs. N. B. McWhirter was called and stated that she did not know when her husband purchased the Colt's revolver identified as his.

The second or third day after her husband's death some one gave her an unsealed letter addressed to her in her husband's handwriting. She took the letter with her when she went to Tennessee about six months later, she was ill at the time, and when she went to Michigan, the letter was left in a trunk at Nashville, and after that she never saw it again. When she arrived in Tennessee she showed this letter to McWhirter's mother and his brother George.

At the time of his death her husband had \$50,000 insurance on his life; the last policy had been taken out in February or March prior to his death, but she did not know the amount.

It was asked if she had paid Dominie Imperatrice any money after the last trial, but the court ruled it out.

Her husband went to San Francisco in June, and possibly in May; he had a pistol with him in a satchel in the mountains that summer.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out all evidence about the letter as irrelevant. The court stated that, as it might be the basis for introducing secondary evidence of the contents of the last letter, he would let it remain for the present.

In Nashville, Tenn., she stopped with her uncle, Major Bradford, and left her trunk there when she went to Michigan; the house was repaired by carpenters that summer.

Mr. Johnson offered some proof hinting at the idea that detectives for the insurance companies had been around those premises, which he hoped to connect with the defendant. She was positive her husband had that pistol before the Democratic primaries.

Led A. Winchell testified that he was a deputy sheriff at the time and was a deputy after the murder and went to the scene. He saw Charles Bidcock and Welch there. The pistols each had three chambers empty and three loaded.

Witness examined the bullet holes in the fence and found powder marks around the bullet hole near the water-closet over a piece of a fence ten inches in diameter. He was detailed by Sheriff Hensley to take charge of the premises and inspected them.

He saw two tracks coming up and going back south on the alley as far as the entrance on the alley where Casetano lived. One was a man's track and the other a woman's. The slippers identified by J. J. Norton were shown him and he said the man's tracks, he thought, were smaller than the slippers.

The witness identified the clothing as being of the same sort found on the premises, and stated that one cloth had a handkerchief made of this sort of the rope tied around it, and fastened with a tack and a finishing nail, both of which were old and rusty.

The rope was cut square off with one pass of the knife, while the other had been severed by two cuts, as indicated by a jag in the cut. The cuts were fresh and the edges firm, and not frayed or raveled on the edges. He found two pieces of rope

hanging down from the lattice work in the yard with similar fresh cuts, and he removed the rope from the elms by pulling the nail and tack out with his fingers, and found that the ends exactly fitted the hole in the lattice work. The cuts on the rope found on the lattice were also fresh and soft.

Mrs. McWhirter pointed out to him where McWhirter's body lay, about twelve feet from the back fence, with his head toward the house, lying on the right side. Witnesses found a small clot of blood mixed with sand about two feet back of the body; a tinge of blood on the holes in the shirt; there was no bullet hole in the back of the head.

The fence boards, when he saw them, were sitting about a foot south of the hole against the fence; the nails pulled out of the stringer were in the board up to the head.

On cross-examination he testified that he was not a chemist, and was aware of the existence of quantities of that class of clothing, and that he was not a chemist.

T. I. Reed was one of the coroner's assistants and testified that he and McWhirter visited the scene with others; examined the gunny sack with the hole in it on the chicken yard fence; the hole was about the size of a quarter of a dollar. He ran his stick through it to sight the direction of the bullet, and claimed for the seventh bullet. Mr. Bidcock, Thornton and others were present at the time; saw some one run a tape line through the hole in getting the course from the hole to the ball found in the chicken yard fence. There was a chicken coop in the line of the ball that would have been struck in its course.

Witness lived on I street about four blocks away at the time, and heard six shots.

On cross-examination he said he heard a man hollering and a woman screaming; man's voice sounded like he was in distress; he cried "Oh, Lord," or something of that kind; did not hear the last word distinctly.

He saw the seventh shot in the fence; the sun or silvering made by the ball had fly specks on it.

Thomas Rhodes was called, and stated that E. J. Baker did not recall the scene until daylight. Quite a crowd had been walking around there before he arrived.

Hon. J. P. Vincent testified that he was at his residence on Blackstone avenue and heard the shot. He counted six and described the intervals. It was from 1890 to 2000 feet distant at the time. There were a good number of houses between his residence and the scene of the murder. He did not know whether he heard the first shot or not, supposed at the time it was a fire alarm.

George H. Bernhard was one of the coroner's jury in the case and corroborated T. I. Reed that the hole in the gunny sack on the chicken yard fence was an old one, and that the tape line drawn from this to the bullet in the fence struck a post in a pig pen or chicken coop showed that the bullet from the hole in the sack would have hit this post. He testified as to the experiments he had made on a gunny sack and was told to produce it at the afternoon session.

Witness Bernhard produced a barley sack fired at by himself at different distances with a mule to the pistols found to show that the holes were small; also pieces of cloth tested on the carcass of a chicken, the pistol being firmly pressed. The cloth used in these experiments were examined by the jury.

Mrs. M. Bedford, residing about 250 feet south of the McWhirter residence on I street, was awakened the time and heard six shots; heard Mrs. McWhirter's screams and heard Mr. Rhodes ask her what was the trouble. She heard no noise of humming, nor of any one running away; it was a very dark, still night.

W. F. Henry was asked about messages sent to his brother John by Heath. The court ruled the evidence out.

Frank F. Murray was produced to refute the evidence of Mrs. Cora Palmer, and testified that he got up early to take the northbound train; had breakfast on Mariposa street and went to the depot and waited for the train, which left about 3 a.m. He knew Mrs. Palmer by sight and her then husband, Roland, well; lived near him. He saw neither of them at the depot that night, and after the train started he went through the cars to see if he could find any one he knew and did not see him on the train. It was very dark that night.

J. W. Bishop testified that he was working for Stephens & Bean, undertakers, and stripped and washed the body of McWhirter prior to the autopsy. He was shown the shirt and shirt and undergarment in evidence and said he did not think they were the clothes worn by the deceased; the bullet holes were larger and there seemed to be more blood on them. He washed the wound with a cloth; did not see any powder spots around the wound; it was dark or blue around the bullet hole.

General M. W. Muller testified that he and Colonel S. S. Wright went from his house, corner of K and Tulame streets, to McWhirter's soon after the murder. It was very dark; could not have recognized an acquaintance five or six feet away.

Jesse Morrow, forty-two years a resident of Fresno county, testified that he saw McWhirter walking out on Hyde street in Belmont addition, about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and that he met and talked with a lady, and about a half-hour afterwards went down Belmont toward Blackstone avenue.

He was questioned about the story told by Heath as coming from Morrow, to Bigelow and Stilwell in San Francisco, on the strength of which Stilwell came to Fresno in January, 1893, and stated that he had made a mistake; that he had been in the Lick house as stated by him.

P. W. Polley testified with a vanishing voice that was fainting. He had been jointly indicted with Heath for the murder of McWhirter; the indictment had been dismissed by the district attorney without trial.

He was drunk Saturday night, August 27, 1893, and slept next day in a corral near the Central addition and came over to town Sunday evening; saw MacFarlane and a man named Cronin. He stated that there was nothing at the time to impress the matter on his mind, and he could not tell where he went that night, and that he was not and the residents part town. Mr. Johnson plied him with a long list of questions, to which his answer was, "I couldn't say."

He said he was not arrested until February 12, 1894. The day of the murder, he testified that he and himself went to a vineyard near Manglea to work. His evidence was a repetition of that given at the former trial.

Mrs. Kate Bradley testified that she was the wife of J. H. Bradley, who resided in going a fleeing buggy with two men in going south shortly after the fatal shots were fired, he being out on the porch. Witness stated that she does not now live with Bradley. On the night of the murder she was awake, heard the shot; did not count them, and that witness Bradley was in bed asleep at the time. She saw no buggy pass.

Captain H. J. Burns, deputy United States marshal for the Northern district, testified that he had been familiar with the use of firearms since 1893, and was one of the National rifle team, and is an expert pistol shot; produced samples of cloth fired on under similar conditions to those adopted by the prosecution; fired a bullet into a jacket for a background. His results varied from those secured by Professor Price. He stated that he conducted the experiments before the court and jury in the insurance case in San Francisco recently, and that the nearest shot was at a distance of six inches on which cotton cloth ignited. He had made other experiments at Shell Mound since then.

In experiments made yesterday he found that when within three inches or closer there was no singing of the cloth.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

President Heaton Signs Senator Mott's Bill.

The high school senate met in regular session last evening with President J. L. Heaton in the chair.

In the absence of Secretary Cardwell Senator Nock acted as secretary pro tem.

It was moved and carried to abolish quotations at roll call and to substitute two minute speeches on any topic the senator desires. It was then announced that President Heaton had signed Senator Mott's bill, taxing bequests.

The senate next proceeded to discuss Senator Ellis' bill, changing the form of procedure in the United States supreme court. The bill provides for three additional judges, and divides them into two departments. At present the dockets are filled with cases, which it will take the supreme court, as now constituted, four years to go over, so, of course, it was an urgent matter for congress to take action upon it.

Following were the speakers: Senator F. F. Ellis, M. F. McCormick, D. K. Mott, Madison, Frank Graydon and others. The bill was passed.

The senate will meet next Friday afternoon instead of in the evening. There will be no debate, but only a business meeting. Many of the senators are to take part in the "Hygienic High Tack," some of the other senators may bring on the program to sweetly warble.

Hall's Vegetable Shirlan Hair Restorer restores the hair and its natural color.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

It Will Have a Stereopticon and Lecture Room.

The board of education held a special meeting last night and passed upon certain features they wished embodied in the plans for the new high school building. It was decided to have the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in this building in addition to the high school pupils.

One of the features of the new building will be the stereopticon and lecture room. It will be fitted up with raised seats and will seat about 200 pupils. Each floor is to have a general assembly room, so that all the pupils can be brought together in one room. A man and training department is also to be introduced in the new building.

The board took up the plans submitted for the ward building, but deferred action until the next meeting Friday evening.

MONEY WANTED.

A Card From the Fresno Midwinter Fair Committee.

To the Public.—The committee having in charge the Fresno county Midwinter Fair exhibit have now reached a point when it must call upon the public for financial assistance to carry it through successfully.

Our exhibit has been installed and we take great pleasure and pride in saying that it is pronounced, both by the public and press, to be superior to any at the exposition.

As yet the committee have not asked for subscriptions from the business houses or public at large. All expenses have been paid from monies received from the Board of Supervisors, banks, corporations and from the different entertainments. The committee has devoted a great deal of time during the past few months to make Fresno county's exhibit a success. That it is one the public can testify to, and all citizens of Fresno should take as much pride in it as the committee does. If any benefit is to be derived from the exposition Fresno will receive its share, to be enjoyed by all alike.

The committee will commence to collect on Monday, and asks that those called upon be prepared to meet the members with as liberal a spirit as possible. The subscription list will be published in the daily papers. Respectfully,

FRESNO CO. MIDWINTER FAIR COM.

There seem to be several aspirants for the place of boss of the Democratic party in this county.

GIBSON-SCALES.

Two Happy Hearts Now Beat as One.

Charles A. Gibson and Miss Florence Scales were married at the home of Mrs. Stephens, near Wildflower, March 28th. When the head of the "old clock" pointed to 11 a.m. the happy couple stepped to the front, and Rev. B. H. Greene said the magic words which blend two hearts and lives into one. Soon after the ceremony the company was invited into the dining room, where an elegant dinner awaited them.

Mr. Gibson is the manager of a large ranch near Chicago. He is an energetic business man. As an evidence of his unswerving and well founded, the bride is an excellent young lady. We congratulate Mr. Gibson in being so fortunate as to win the heart and hand of so estimable a girl. We predict for them a happy future, and join with their many friends in wishing them a long and prosperous life.

Kingsburg, March 30, 1894.

Police Detail for April.

City Marshal Morgan has assigned the police to the following beats for the month of April: Oliver Barrett, night, south side; Oliver Herrington, day, north side of Mariposa street; Officer Russell, night, I and front street and at transit; Officer Anderson, office; Officer Wood, day, south side of Mariposa street; Officer George, night, J and K; Officer Zener, night, north side; Officer King, night, Chinatown.

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Made by Thunderbolt.

In the museums of nearly all the large colleges you will see what appear to be sandy petrifactions much resembling branches of trees. You may conclude that these are the remains of forest monsters that grew in a faraway geological age, but if you will take the trouble to ask your guide, or better still, one of the professors, who are always handy, he will tell you a queer story— one, in fact, that "smacks of the marvelous." These tree looking, objects 1 to be sandy petrifactions are, in fact, real "thunderbolts." Scientifically speaking, they are "fulgurites." They are composed of a poor quality of glass and are made by the lightning striking sandy deserts and plunging downward and laterally vitrifying all the sand with which it comes in direct contact. On the Sahara fulgurites are found in every conceivable shape and size, some 30 or more feet in length and 4 inches in diameter, others not larger than a lead pencil and still others not larger than a knitting needle. Scientists usually consider fulgurites as being a good index to the size and force of discharge of the lightning stroke which formed them.— St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the City of Rome, says in The Lancet that administrations of chloroform and attention to diet will insure the presence of immunity from seasickness.

The interest on the public debt of the United States approximates \$100 per minute.

MIDWAY TYPES.

THE FRESNO REPUBLICAN PORTFOLIOS.

Each Containing 20 Views and Portraits Which Cannot Be Duplicated.

The Plaisance is now a ruin, and its quaint and picturesque people are scattered over the world. The views will enhance in value and interest year by year.

The Republiques having arranged with the owners of the original photos is able to offer these portfolios to its readers at the nominal price of ten cents each.

THIS COUPON

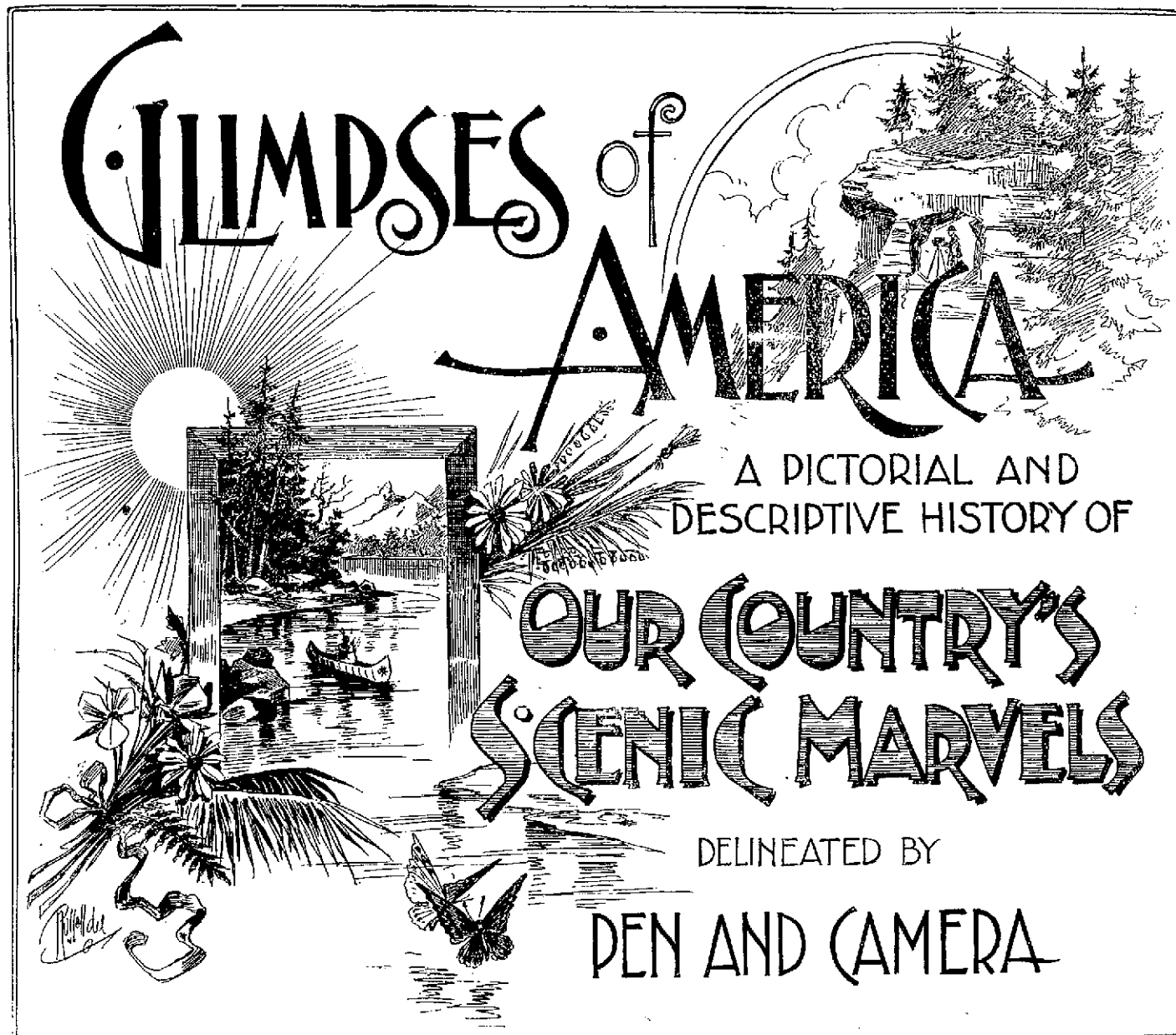
And TEN CENTS entitles the holder to Part One, Fresno "Republican" Portfolio, Midway Types, containing twenty pictures.

CUT IT OUT and mail to REPUBLICAN, or present at business office.

The Fresno REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

The Camp of Woodmen will hold their first meeting preparatory to instituting the camp at Dr. Maupin's office this evening.

GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY!



Our patrons will hail with delight the announcement that The Republican has secured for its readers the most splendid pictorial work, illustrative of the wild, wonderful and charming scenery of our country, that was ever issued from the press of any land.

Glimpses of America is a work of superlative merit, superior to its descriptive matter, and respondent with 550 of the most beautiful half-tone pictures ever produced by the ingenious processes of experimentation and invention. But art and illustration have been surpassed by the discovery of a process whereby scenery is photographed in natural colors, and examples of this sublime discovery are now for the first time used in Glimpses of America. They are called Cameragraphs, because the camera does all the work of both printing and coloring; they are also designated as Heliotypes, because no other light than the sun is available for their production, and require an exposure of six hours.

Glimpses of America will contain a series of eight super magnificent Cameragraphs, an invention of the publishers, who have spent a fortune in perfecting the process. Nothing in the way of fine engravings or color painting can be compared with them for their indescribable beauty and matchless splendor, that seem to hold

All the Glories of Nature in their Embrace.

Glimpses of America has been pronounced by a thousand distinguished persons the most exquisite work that the press of the world has yet brought forth. But its beauty and worth is not restricted to the 550 superb illustrations that present all the marvelous scenery of our country with the vividness of actual observation, for its value is immensely increased by the remarkably graphic descriptions of the author, Mr. J. W. Buel, who, with a corps of three expert photographers, spent two years traveling on a special photographic car, visiting every section of the nation, collecting facts and making pictures of the scenic wonderlands of America. The cost of their trip was \$50,000, as they traveled a distance of 25,000 miles by car, horseback, stage, boat and on foot, traversing every state and territory that lies between two oceans, and between Mexico and Alaska.

Glimpses of America has no footnote explanations of the illustrations, but contains an historical and descriptive narrative, diversified with stories, legends, adventures and thrilling episodes that make the work more interesting than any novel, and as valuable as an history, because to Americans it tells a wonderful story, which they ought not only to hear, but to know.

This Most Charming and Exquisite Pictographic Book

Is published as a serial, comprising thirty-two parts, and in every fourth number a bewilderingly beautiful full-page Cameragraph will appear. Each part will contain sixteen pages of pictures and reading matter, in about equal proportions, the pages being 11x13 1/4 inches in size. The Republican has secured the exclusive privilege of distributing Glimpses of America in Fresno and takes pleasure in announcing that the first number is now ready.

How to Obtain this Peerless Work!

Inferior serials are even now being sold at \$1.00 per number, but we are able to offer Glimpses of America to our readers upon the following conditions, viz: Cut the coupon from The Republican and bring it to our office, together with 10 cents, and we will either deliver any one part so ordered in person, or mail the same to any address without further expense.

THE RAISIN SITUATION

Objections Raised to the Chicago Plan.

WHY ALEX GORDON RESIGNED

A Statement of Facts and Some

Conclusions Which May or May

Not Be Justified.

Editor REPUBLICAN:—THE REPUBLICAN

of San Francisco, in regard to the action

of the board of directors of the Central

Chicago Raisin and Dried Fruit Association

at their meeting held on Saturday

last, that "the specifications are

drawn up by the board, having first

been passed on by the capitalists at the

board, cannot be submitted to the

public through the press." The

matter, however, has since become a

subject of general conversation on the

street, and the details are known to so

many, and understood in so many different

ways, that it is doubtless to the

public interest that the general public

should have them in a form as nearly

accurate as can be given without the

publication of the actual documents.

The board has never had any pro-

posal of any kind from known capital-

ists. The paper which the board has

been considering is simply a prospectus,

outlining the plans for a corporation to

be organized in Chicago. The pro-

spectus was submitted by Mr. Carver,

a Chicago gentleman, who is engaged in

the business of promoting the formation

of stock companies for any purpose.

Mr. Carver, from the nature of his busi-

ness, knows where capital is to be had

for investment, and may or may not

be successful in securing it. He is

not interested in the raisin business

in any way. He is simply a capitalist

in search of a profitable investment.

The plans as outlined by him in the

form of a prospectus have been discussed

by the board, and in the form which

they have been approved will be pre-

sented to capitalists of Mr. Carver's ac-

quaintance.

This board of directors having approved

them, as representing one side, capital-

ists to whom they will be submitted

can say whether they will or will not

invest on those terms. If any important

modification is desired by them it is ex-

pected that a committee of the directors

will be invited to visit Chicago and dis-

cuss the subject directly with those who

propose to invest.

The approval of the directors has been

given in the form of a resolution, or

series of resolutions, signed by each

member of the board, the first sentence

of which explicitly approves the plan as

outlined below. The adoption and sign-

ing of the resolution does not "bind"

the directors, except in the sense that

having formally agreed to the plan as

satisfactory to them, it would be unjust

to Mr. Carver, who has put his time

and money into the scheme, to refuse to

submit to a committee of the directors

when he has found capitalists to take

hold of it, as he expects to be able to do.

The exact form of the resolution as

adopted and signed, and what it con-

tained in addition to the explicit in-

dorsement of the prospectus contained

in the first sentence, has not been as-

certained. The details of the plan as

approved, however, as reported to re-

sponsible raisin growers who have been informed of this, are as follows:

The Chicago plan, which there be organized in Chicago, under the laws of the state of Illinois, a corporation with a paid up capital of \$500,000. This Chicago corporation is to unite with the raisin growers in forming a "board of control" in Fresno composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Chicago corporation and two by the raisin growers, the entire raisin crop to be placed in the hands of the board of control to be sold on such terms as the board shall see fit. The Chicago corporation is to provide the necessary warehouses either here or at the east, and to supply the funds for advances. The board of control is also to appoint the inspectors, and have charge of the inspection and have charge of the charge of the warehouses at this end, and of the distribution of funds for advances. On the raisins packed and delivered to the warehouse and inspected by their inspectors, the corporation is to make advances as follows:

When 3000 raisins are worth 3 cents a pound or less, and other goods in proportion, it will advance 75 per cent of the value; when over 3 cents, 80 per cent; when over 4 cents, 85 per cent; when over 5 cents, 90 per cent; when over 6 cents, 95 per cent; when over 7 cents, 100 per cent; when over 8 cents, 105 per cent; when over 9 cents, 110 per cent; when over 10 cents, 115 per cent; when over 11 cents, 120 per cent; when over 12 cents, 125 per cent; when over 13 cents, 130 per cent; when over 14 cents, 135 per cent; when over 15 cents, 140 per cent; when over 16 cents, 145 per cent; when over 17 cents, 150 per cent; when over 18 cents, 155 per cent; when over 19 cents, 160 per cent; when over 20 cents, 165 per cent; when over 21 cents, 170 per cent; when over 22 cents, 175 per cent; when over 23 cents, 180 per cent; when over 24 cents, 185 per cent; when over 25 cents, 190 per cent; when over 26 cents, 195 per cent; when over 27 cents, 200 per cent; when over 28 cents, 205 per cent; when over 29 cents, 210 per cent; when over 30 cents, 215 per cent; when over 31 cents, 220 per cent; when over 32 cents, 225 per cent; when over 33 cents, 230 per cent; when over 34 cents, 235 per cent; when over 35 cents, 240 per cent; when over 36 cents, 245 per cent; when over 37 cents, 250 per cent; when over 38 cents, 255 per cent; when over 39 cents, 260 per cent; when over 40 cents, 265 per cent; when over 41 cents, 270 per cent; when over 42 cents, 275 per cent; when over 43 cents, 280 per cent; when over 44 cents, 285 per cent; when over 45 cents, 290 per cent; when over 46 cents, 295 per cent; when over 47 cents, 300 per cent; when over 48 cents, 305 per cent; when over 49 cents, 310 per cent; when over 50 cents, 315 per cent; when over 51 cents, 320 per cent; when over 52 cents, 325 per cent; when over 53 cents, 330 per cent; when over 54 cents, 335 per cent; when over 55 cents, 340 per cent; when over 56 cents, 345 per cent; when over 57 cents, 350 per cent; when over 58 cents, 355 per cent; when over 59 cents, 360 per cent; when over 60 cents, 365 per cent; when over 61 cents, 370 per cent; when over 62 cents, 375 per cent; when over 63 cents, 380 per cent; when over 64 cents, 385 per cent; when over 65 cents, 390 per cent; when over 66 cents, 395 per cent; when over 67 cents, 400 per cent; when over 68 cents, 405 per cent; when over 69 cents, 410 per cent; when over 70 cents, 415 per cent; when over 71 cents, 420 per cent; when over 72 cents, 425 per cent; when over 73 cents, 430 per cent; when over 74 cents, 435 per cent; when over 75 cents, 440 per cent; when over 76 cents, 445 per cent; when over 77 cents, 450 per cent; when over 78 cents, 455 per cent; when over 79 cents, 460 per cent; when over 80 cents, 465 per cent; when over 81 cents, 470 per cent; when over 82 cents, 475 per cent; when over 83 cents, 480 per cent; when over 84 cents, 485 per cent; when over 85 cents, 490 per cent; when over 86 cents, 495 per cent; when over 87 cents, 500 per cent; when over 88 cents, 505 per cent; when over 89 cents, 510 per cent; when over 90 cents, 515 per cent; when over 91 cents, 520 per cent; when over 92 cents, 525 per cent; when over 93 cents, 530 per cent; when over 94 cents, 535 per cent; when over 95 cents, 540 per cent; when over 96 cents, 545 per cent; when over 97 cents, 550 per cent; when over 98 cents, 555 per cent; when over 99 cents, 560 per cent; when over 100 cents, 565 per cent; when over 101 cents, 570 per cent; when over 102 cents, 575 per cent; when over 103 cents, 580 per cent; when over 104 cents, 585 per cent; when over 105 cents, 590 per cent; when over 106 cents, 595 per cent; when over 107 cents, 600 per cent; when over 108 cents, 605 per cent; when over 109 cents, 610 per cent; when over 110 cents, 615 per cent; when over 111 cents, 620 per cent; when over 112 cents, 625 per cent; when over 113 cents, 630 per cent; when over 114 cents, 635 per cent; when over 115 cents, 640 per cent; when over 116 cents, 645 per cent; when over 117 cents, 650 per cent; when over 118 cents, 655 per cent; when over 119 cents, 660 per cent; when over 120 cents, 665 per cent; when over 121 cents, 670 per cent; when over 122 cents, 675 per cent; when over 123 cents, 680 per cent; when over 124 cents, 685 per cent; when over 125 cents, 690 per cent; when over 126 cents, 695 per cent; when over 127 cents, 700 per cent; when over 128 cents, 705 per cent; when over 129 cents, 710 per cent; when over 130 cents, 715 per cent; when over 131 cents, 720 per cent; when over 132 cents, 725 per cent; when over 133 cents, 730 per cent; when over 134 cents, 735 per cent; when over 135 cents, 740 per cent; when over 136 cents, 745 per cent; when over 137 cents, 750 per cent; when over 138 cents, 755 per cent; when over 139 cents, 760 per cent; when over 140 cents, 765 per cent; when over 141 cents, 770 per cent; when over 142 cents, 775 per cent; when over 143 cents, 780 per cent; when over 144 cents, 785 per cent; when over 145 cents, 790 per cent; when over 146 cents, 795 per cent; when over 147 cents, 800 per cent; when over 148 cents, 805 per cent; when over 149 cents, 810 per cent; when over 150 cents, 815 per cent; when over 151 cents, 820 per cent; when over 152 cents, 825 per cent; when over 153 cents, 830 per cent; when over 154 cents, 835 per cent; when over 155 cents, 840 per cent; when over 156 cents, 845 per cent; when over 157 cents, 850 per cent; when over 158 cents, 855 per cent; when over 159 cents, 860 per cent; when over 160 cents, 865 per cent; when over 161 cents, 870 per cent; when over 162 cents, 875 per cent; when over 163 cents, 880 per cent; when over 164 cents, 885 per cent; when over 165 cents, 890 per cent; when over 166 cents, 895 per cent; when over 167 cents, 900 per cent; when over 168 cents, 905 per cent; when over 169 cents, 910 per cent; when over 170 cents, 915 per cent; when over 171 cents, 920 per cent; when over 172 cents, 925 per cent; when over 173 cents, 930 per cent; when over 174 cents, 935 per cent; when over 175 cents, 940 per cent; when over 176 cents, 945 per cent; when over 177 cents, 950 per cent; when over 178 cents, 955 per cent; when over 179 cents, 960 per cent; when over 180 cents, 965 per cent; when over 181 cents, 970 per cent; when over 182 cents, 975 per cent; when over 183 cents, 980 per cent; when over 184 cents, 985 per cent; when over 185 cents, 990 per cent; when over 186 cents, 995 per cent; when over 187 cents, 1000 per cent; when over 188 cents, 1005 per cent; when over 189 cents, 1010 per cent; when over 190 cents, 1015 per cent; when over 191 cents, 1020 per cent; when over 192 cents, 1025 per cent; when over 193 cents, 1030 per cent; when over 194 cents, 1035 per cent; when over 195 cents, 1040 per cent; when over 196 cents, 1045 per cent; when over 197 cents, 1050 per cent; when over 198 cents, 1055 per cent; when over 199 cents, 1060 per cent; when over 200 cents, 1065 per cent; when over 201 cents, 1070 per cent; when over 202 cents, 1075 per cent; when over 203 cents, 1080 per cent; when over 204 cents, 1085 per cent; when over 205 cents, 1090 per cent; when over 206 cents, 1095 per cent; when over 207 cents, 1100 per cent; when over 208 cents, 1105 per cent; when over 209 cents, 1110 per cent; when over 210 cents, 1115 per cent; when over 211 cents, 1120 per cent; when over 212 cents, 1125 per cent; when over 213 cents, 1130 per cent; when over 214 cents, 1135 per cent; when over 215 cents, 1140 per cent; when over 216 cents, 1145 per cent; when over 217 cents, 1150 per cent; when over 218 cents, 1155 per cent; when over 219 cents, 1160 per cent; when over 220 cents, 1165 per cent; when over 221 cents, 1170 per cent; when over 222 cents, 1175 per cent; when over 223 cents, 1180 per cent; when over 224 cents, 1185 per cent; when over 225 cents, 1190 per cent; when over 226 cents, 1195 per cent; when over 227 cents, 1200 per cent; when over 228 cents, 1205 per cent; when over 229 cents, 1210 per cent; when over 230 cents, 1215 per cent; when over 231 cents, 1220 per cent; when over 232 cents, 1225 per cent; when over 233 cents, 1230 per cent; when over 234 cents, 1235 per cent; when over 235 cents, 1240 per cent; when over 236 cents, 1245 per cent; when over 237 cents, 1250 per cent; when over 238 cents, 1255 per cent; when over 239 cents, 1260 per cent; when over 240 cents, 1265 per cent; when over 241 cents, 1270 per cent; when over 242 cents, 1275 per cent; when over 243 cents, 1280 per cent; when over 244 cents, 1285 per cent; when over 245 cents, 1290 per cent; when over 246 cents, 1295 per cent; when over 247 cents, 1300 per cent; when over 248 cents, 1305 per cent; when over 249 cents, 1310 per cent; when over 250 cents, 1315 per cent; when over 251 cents, 1320 per cent; when over 252 cents, 1325 per cent; when over 253 cents, 1330 per cent; when over 254 cents, 1335 per cent; when over 255 cents, 1340 per cent; when over 256 cents, 1345 per cent; when over 257 cents, 1350 per cent; when over 258 cents, 1355 per cent; when over 259 cents, 1360 per cent; when over 260 cents, 1365 per cent; when over 261 cents, 1370 per cent; when over 262 cents, 1375 per cent; when over 263 cents, 1380 per cent; when over 264 cents, 1385 per cent; when over 265 cents, 1390 per cent; when over 266 cents, 1395 per cent; when over 267 cents, 1400 per cent; when over 268 cents, 1405 per cent; when over 269 cents, 1410 per cent; when over 270 cents, 1415 per cent; when over 271 cents, 1420 per cent; when over 272 cents, 1425 per cent; when over 273 cents, 1430 per cent; when over 274 cents, 1435 per cent; when over 275 cents, 1440 per cent; when over 276 cents, 1445 per cent; when over 277 cents, 1450 per cent; when over 278 cents, 1455 per cent; when over 279 cents, 1460 per cent; when over 280 cents, 1465 per cent; when over 281 cents, 1470 per cent; when over 282 cents, 1475 per cent; when over 283 cents, 1480 per cent; when over 284 cents, 1485 per cent; when over 285 cents, 1490 per cent; when over 286 cents, 1495 per cent; when over 287 cents, 1500 per cent; when over 288 cents, 1505 per cent; when over 289 cents, 1510 per cent; when over 290 cents, 1515 per cent; when over 291 cents, 1520 per cent; when over 292 cents, 1525 per cent; when over 293 cents, 1530 per cent; when over 294 cents, 1535 per cent; when over 295 cents, 1540 per cent; when over 296 cents, 1545 per cent; when over 297 cents, 1550 per cent; when over 298 cents, 1555 per cent; when over 299 cents, 1560 per cent; when over 300 cents, 1565 per cent; when over 301 cents, 1570 per cent; when over 302 cents, 1575 per cent; when over 303 cents, 1580 per cent; when over 304 cents, 1585 per cent; when over 305 cents, 1590 per cent; when over 306 cents, 1595 per cent; when over 307 cents, 1600 per cent; when over 308 cents, 1605 per cent; when over 309 cents, 1610 per cent; when over 310 cents, 1615 per cent; when over 311 cents, 1620 per cent; when over 312 cents, 1625 per cent; when over 313 cents, 1630 per cent; when over 314 cents, 1635 per cent; when over 315 cents, 1640 per cent; when over 316 cents, 1645 per cent; when over 317 cents, 1650 per cent; when over 318 cents, 1655 per cent; when over 319 cents, 1660 per cent; when over 320 cents, 1665 per cent; when over 321 cents, 1670 per cent; when over 322 cents, 1675 per cent; when over 323 cents, 1680 per cent; when over 324 cents, 1685 per cent; when over 325 cents, 1690 per cent; when over 326 cents, 1695 per cent; when over 327 cents, 1700 per cent; when over 328 cents, 1705 per cent; when over 329 cents, 1710 per cent; when over 330 cents, 1715 per cent; when over 331 cents, 1720 per cent; when over 332 cents, 1725 per cent; when over 333 cents, 1730 per cent; when over 334 cents, 1735 per cent; when over 335 cents, 1740 per cent; when over 336 cents, 1745 per cent; when over 337 cents, 1750 per cent; when over 338 cents, 1755 per cent; when over 339 cents, 1760 per cent; when over 340 cents, 1765 per cent; when over 341 cents, 1770 per cent; when over 342 cents, 1775 per cent; when over 343 cents, 1780 per cent; when over 344 cents, 1785 per cent; when over 345 cents, 1790 per cent; when over 346 cents, 1795 per cent; when over 347 cents, 1800 per cent; when over 348 cents, 1805 per cent; when over 349 cents, 1810 per cent; when over 350 cents, 1815 per cent; when over 351 cents, 1820 per cent; when over 352 cents, 1825 per cent; when over 353 cents, 1830 per cent; when over 354 cents, 1835 per cent; when over 355 cents, 1840 per cent; when over 356 cents, 1845 per cent; when over 357 cents, 1850 per cent; when over 358 cents, 1855 per cent; when over 359 cents, 1860 per cent; when over 360 cents, 1865 per cent; when over 361 cents, 1870 per cent; when over 362 cents, 1875 per cent; when over 363 cents, 1880 per cent; when over 364 cents, 1885 per cent; when over 365 cents, 1890 per cent; when over 366 cents, 1895 per cent; when over 367 cents, 1900 per cent; when over 368 cents, 1905 per cent; when over 369 cents, 1910 per cent; when over 370 cents, 1915 per cent; when over 371 cents, 1920 per cent; when over 372 cents, 1925 per cent; when over 373 cents, 1930 per cent; when over 374 cents, 1935 per cent; when over 375 cents, 1940 per cent; when over 376 cents, 1945 per cent; when over 377 cents, 1950 per cent; when over 378 cents, 1955 per cent; when over 379 cents, 1960 per cent; when over 380 cents, 1965 per cent; when over 381 cents, 1970 per cent; when over 382 cents, 1975 per cent; when over 383 cents, 1980 per cent; when over 384 cents, 1985 per cent; when over 385 cents, 1990 per cent; when over 386 cents, 1995 per cent; when over 387 cents, 2000 per cent; when over 388 cents, 2005 per cent; when over 389 cents, 2010 per cent; when over 390 cents, 2015 per cent; when over 391 cents, 2020 per cent; when over 392 cents, 2025 per cent; when over 393 cents, 2030 per cent; when over 394 cents, 2035 per cent; when over 395 cents, 2040 per cent; when over 396 cents, 2045 per cent; when over 397 cents, 2050 per cent; when over 398 cents, 2055 per cent; when over 399 cents, 2060 per cent; when over 400 cents, 2065 per cent; when over 401 cents, 2070 per cent; when over 402 cents, 2075 per cent; when over 403 cents, 2080 per cent; when over 404 cents, 2085 per cent; when over 405 cents, 2090 per cent; when over 406 cents, 2095 per cent; when over 407 cents, 2100 per cent; when over 408 cents, 2105 per cent; when over 409 cents, 2110 per cent; when over 410 cents, 2115 per cent; when over 411 cents, 2120 per cent; when over 412 cents, 2125 per cent; when over 413 cents, 2130 per cent; when over 414 cents, 2135 per cent; when over 415 cents, 2140 per cent; when over 416 cents, 2145 per cent; when over 417 cents, 2150 per cent; when over 418 cents, 2155 per cent; when over 419 cents, 2160 per cent; when over 420 cents, 2165 per cent; when over 421 cents, 2170 per cent; when over 422 cents, 2175 per cent; when over 423 cents, 2180 per cent; when over 424 cents, 2185 per cent; when over 425 cents, 2190 per cent; when over 426 cents, 2195 per cent; when over 427 cents, 2200 per cent; when over 428 cents, 2205 per cent; when over 429 cents, 2210 per cent; when over 430 cents, 2215 per cent; when over 431 cents, 2220 per cent; when over 432 cents, 2225 per cent; when over 433 cents, 2230 per cent; when over 434 cents, 2235 per cent; when over 435 cents, 2240 per cent; when over 436 cents, 2245 per cent; when over 437 cents, 2250 per cent; when over 438 cents, 2255 per cent; when over 439 cents, 2260 per cent; when over 440 cents, 2265 per cent; when over 441 cents, 2270 per cent; when over 442 cents, 2275 per cent; when over 443 cents, 2280 per cent; when over 444 cents, 2285 per cent; when over 445 cents, 2290 per cent; when over 446 cents, 2295 per cent; when over 447 cents, 2300 per cent; when over 448 cents, 2305 per cent; when over 449 cents, 2310 per cent; when over 450 cents, 2315 per cent; when over 451 cents, 2320 per cent; when over 452 cents, 2325 per cent; when over 453 cents, 2330 per cent; when over 454 cents, 2335 per cent; when over 455 cents, 2340 per cent; when over 456 cents, 2345 per cent; when over 457 cents, 2350 per cent; when over 458 cents, 2355 per cent; when over 459 cents, 2360 per cent; when over 460 cents, 2365 per cent; when over 461 cents, 2370 per cent; when over 462 cents, 2375 per cent; when over 463 cents, 2380 per cent; when over 464 cents, 2385 per cent; when over 465 cents, 2390 per cent; when over 466 cents, 2395 per cent; when over 467 cents, 2400 per cent; when over 468 cents, 2405 per cent; when over 469 cents, 2410 per cent; when over 470 cents, 2415 per cent; when over 471 cents, 2420 per cent; when over 472 cents, 2425 per cent; when over 473 cents, 2430 per cent; when over 474 cents, 2435 per cent; when over 475 cents, 2440 per cent; when over 476 cents, 2445 per cent; when over 477 cents, 2450 per cent; when over 478 cents, 2455 per cent; when over 479 cents, 2460 per cent; when over 480 cents, 2465 per cent; when over 481 cents, 2470 per cent; when over 482 cents, 2475 per cent; when over 483 cents, 2480 per cent; when over 484 cents, 2485 per cent; when over 485 cents, 2490 per cent; when over 486 cents, 2495 per cent; when over 487 cents, 2500 per cent; when over 488 cents, 2505 per cent; when over 489 cents, 2510 per cent; when over 490 cents, 2515 per cent; when over 491 cents, 2520 per cent; when over 492 cents, 2525 per cent; when over 493 cents, 2530 per cent; when over 494 cents, 2535 per cent; when over 495 cents, 2540 per cent; when over 496 cents, 2545 per cent; when over 497 cents, 2550 per cent; when over 498 cents, 2555 per cent; when over 499 cents, 2560 per cent; when over 500 cents, 2565 per cent; when over 501 cents, 2570 per cent; when over 502 cents, 2575 per cent; when over 503 cents, 2580 per cent; when over 504 cents, 2585 per cent; when over 505 cents, 2590 per cent; when over 506 cents, 2595 per cent; when over 507 cents, 2600 per cent; when over 508 cents, 2605 per cent; when over 509 cents, 2610 per cent; when over 510 cents, 2615 per cent; when over 511 cents, 2620 per cent; when over 512 cents, 2625 per cent; when over 513 cents, 2630 per cent; when over 514 cents, 2635 per cent; when over 515 cents, 2640 per cent; when over 516 cents, 2645 per cent; when over 517 cents, 2650 per cent; when over 518 cents, 2655 per cent; when over 519 cents, 2660 per cent; when over 520 cents, 2665 per cent; when over 521 cents, 2670 per cent; when over 522 cents, 2675 per cent; when over 523 cents, 2680 per cent; when over 524 cents, 2685 per cent; when over 525 cents, 2690 per cent; when over 526 cents, 2695 per cent; when over 527 cents, 2700 per cent; when over 528 cents, 2705 per cent; when over 529 cents, 2710 per cent; when over 530 cents, 2715 per cent; when over 531 cents, 2720 per cent; when over 532 cents, 2725 per cent; when over 533 cents, 2730 per cent; when over 534 cents, 2735 per cent; when over 535 cents, 2740 per cent; when over 536 cents, 2745 per cent; when over 537 cents, 2750 per cent; when over 538 cents, 2755 per cent; when over 539 cents, 2760 per cent; when over 540 cents, 2765 per cent; when over 541 cents, 2770 per cent; when over 542 cents, 2775 per cent; when over 543 cents, 2780 per cent; when over 544 cents, 2785 per cent; when over 545 cents, 2790 per cent; when over 546 cents, 2795 per cent; when over 547 cents, 2800 per cent; when over 548 cents, 2805 per cent; when over 549 cents, 2810 per cent; when over 550 cents, 2815 per cent; when over 551 cents, 2820 per cent; when over 552 cents, 2825 per cent; when over 553 cents, 2830 per cent; when over 554 cents, 2835 per cent; when over 555 cents, 2840 per cent; when over 556 cents, 2845 per cent; when over 557 cents, 2850 per cent; when over 558 cents, 2855 per cent; when over 559 cents, 2860 per cent; when over 560 cents, 2865 per cent; when over 561 cents, 2870 per cent; when over 562 cents, 2875 per cent; when over 563 cents, 2880 per cent; when over 564 cents, 2885 per cent; when over 565 cents, 2890 per cent; when over 566 cents, 2895 per cent; when over 567 cents, 2900 per cent; when over 568 cents, 2905 per cent; when over 569 cents, 2910 per cent; when over 570 cents, 2915 per cent; when over 571 cents, 2920 per cent; when over 572 cents, 2925 per cent; when over 573 cents, 2930 per cent; when over 574 cents, 2935 per cent; when over 575 cents, 2940 per cent; when over 576 cents, 2945 per cent; when over 577 cents, 2950 per cent; when over 578 cents, 2955 per cent; when